

A Collection of Examples

ILLUSTRATING

THE METRICAL LICENSES
OF VERGIL

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

THE Metrical Licenses of Vergil are sufficiently explained, perhaps, in the school editions and the school grammars. Teachers, however, frequently feel the need of a more copious collection of examples, drawn from Vergil exclusively, than these books afford, and such a collection with a few helps in the form of notes is all that this pamphlet pretends to furnish.

In the examples Ribbeck's text is followed strictly, even in orthography and punctuation, except that I have begun each sentence and verse with a capital letter. Teachers should turn to his last edition (Leipzig, 1894) for the explanation of unfamiliar readings. References are made to the school grammars with the usual abbreviations, and also to Müller's Greek and Roman Versification, translated by Platner (Boston, 1892), Gossrau's Aeneid (Leipzig, 1846) and Wagner's Vergil (Leipzig, 1830).

It should be understood that the marks of quantity in both examples and notes refer to syllables, not vowels.

No system has been followed in the arrangement of the several topics, but the indexes will enable the teacher to provide without trouble for the difficulties of each day's lesson.

These examples were collected in the first place for the Teachers' Class in the Summer School of the Indiana University.

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A COLLECTION OF EXAMPLES
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THE METRICAL LICENSES OF VERGIL

I. THE VOWELS I AND U TREATED AS CONSONANTS.

A. 347 *c* (Synaeresis); B. 367 4; G. 723 (Hardening); H. 608 III. N. 2 (Synaeresis); Müller 31 (Synizesis).¹

I.

ābīes:²

§ 1

Aen. II. 16: Aēdificānt sectaque intexunt ābiete³ costas
V. 663: Transtra per et remos et pictas ābiete puppis
VIII. 599: Inclusere cavi et nigra nemus ābiete cingunt
IX. 674: Ābietibus iuvenes patriis et montibus aequos
XI. 667: Adversi longa transverberat ābiete pectus

¹ The use of the vowels I and U as consonants is included by most authorities (see references above) under the head of Synizesis, or Synaeresis, and these two words are used as synonyms. Synizesis should, however, be used of the slurring of two vowels, as *deinde* (two syllables), *dehinc* (one syllable), etc. Synaeresis is properly a contraction of two vowels with change of quantity, as *cōgō* (for *cōāgō*), etc. The consonant use of I and U differs from these in affecting the quantity of the preceding syllable. For this reason it is here treated apart from Synizesis (§§ 5-9). Notice that the converse use of V as a vowel does not occur in Vergil.

² For the quantity cf.

Ec. VII. 66: *Populus in fluviis, abies in montibus altis.*

For the last syllable, see also A. 348 9; B. 364 3 *a*); G. 709 2 1; H. 581 VI. 1.

³ The first syllable is long by position (*ābiete*); see foot-notes 1 and 2.

āriēs:⁴

Aen. II. 492: *Custodes sufferre valent; labat āriete crebro*
 VII. 175: *Hae sacrī sedes epulīs, hic āriete caeso*
 XII. 706: *Moēnia quique imos pulsabant āriete muros*

§ 2 āriētō:¹

Aen. XI. 890: *Ārietat in portas et duros obice² postes*
cōnūbium, see § 3, foot-note 5.

flūviūs:

Geo. I. 482: *Flūviorūm³ rex Eridanus, camposque per omnes*
Harpyiae, see § 3, foot-note 5.

Lavinia, see § 3, foot-note 5.

omnia, see § 3.

pāriēs:

Geo. IV. 297: *Pārietibusque⁴ premunt artis et quattuor addunt*
 Aen. II. 442: *Haerent pārietibus scalae, postisque sub ipsos*
 V. 589: *Pārietibus textūm caecis iter aēcipitemque*

⁴ For the quantity cf.

Ec. III. 95: *Creditur; ipse aries etiam nunc vellera siccatur,*
 and the references in foot-note 2.

¹ The word having three short syllables in succession could not be used in hexameter verse without lengthening the first syllable.

² For the long *ō* in *obice*, see A. 347 d, N. 2; B. 362 5; G. 703, R. 2 N.; H. 36 4, foot-note 1.

³ As if *flūviorūm* (trisyl.), contrast *flūviōrūm* (quadrisyl.):

Aen. XII. 142: *Nympha, decus fluviorum, animo gratissima nostro.*

⁴ This form and scansion (four syllables) only are found in Vergil.

omnia:¹

§ 3

Geo. IV. 221: *Aetherios dixere; deum namque ire per omnia*²

Aen. VI. 33: *Bis patriae cecidere manus. Quin protinus omnia*

Orithyia, see foot-note 5.

Paeonius:

Aen. VII. 769: *Paeoniis revocatum herbis et amore Diana*³

XII. 401: *Paeonium in morem senior succinctus amictu*

precantia:

Aen. VII. 237: *Praferimus manibus vittas ac verba precantia*⁴

steliō:

Geo. IV. 243: *Stelio et lucifugis congesta cubilia blattis*⁵

¹ The words in this section differ from those above only in having the *i* preceded by a syllable already long. The consonant force of the *i* cannot, therefore, be detected by its influence upon the preceding syllable.

² The last foot is a trochee (– ~), not a spondee (– –). The older texts have *omnis*.

³ The first syllable is usually short in Vergil as here, but see § 20.

⁴ As the next line begins with a vowel, this is sometimes called an hypermeter verse, see § 30, but Vergil has no examples of hypermetrical –a.

⁵ To this list some authorities would add the following words:

Conubium. Because in

Aen. IV. 316: *Per conubia nostra, per inceptos hymenaeos*

the second vowel must be long by nature, and the second foot a dactyle (–ia cannot be scanned long, see foot-note 2), it has been supposed that it was long also in Aen. I. 73 *Conubio iungam*, III. 136 *Conubiis arvis* (Ribbeck even spells *conubis* here), VII. 96 *Ne pete conubiis*, 253 *Quantum in conubio natae*, 333 *Fama loco neu conubiis*. To scan in these places with *u* long it was necessary to get rid of the short *i* (– ~ –) by giving it consonant force. Comparison with cognate words, however, has convinced most modern scholars that

U.

§ 4 *gēnū*:

Aen. V. 432: *Gēnua*¹ labant, vastos quatit aeger anhēlitus artus
 XII. 905: *Gēnua* labant, gelidus concrevit frigore sanguis

tēnūīs:

Geo. I. 397: *Tēnuia*² nec lanae per caēlum vellera ferri

the second syllable is common, and hence by scanning *cōnūbī*— in these passages the *i* may preserve its vowel force.

Harpyia. This word is marked *Harpyia*, in Lewis' dictionary and Greenough's vocabulary, and the plural is marked *Harpyiae* in Harper's Classical Dictionary and in Harrington and Tolman's Mythology, and *Harpyiae* in Smith's Class. Dict. As the letters *yi* are simply the transliteration of the Greek diphthong *υι* the word should be marked *Harpyia* (as Seyffert has it) or left unmarked as other diphthongs are, and *i* is not a consonant. See

Aen. VI. 289: *Gorgonēs Harpyiaeque et forma tricorporis umbrae.*

Orithyia. This word is marked with almost as many variations as *Harpyia*. Lewis has “*Ōrithyīa* (quadrisyl.),” Greenough “*Ōrithyīa*,” Smith’s Class. Dict. “*Orithyīa*.” In this word *yi* again represents the Greek diphthong *υι* and exhibits no irregularity in the two passages where it occurs:

Geo. IV. 463 (see § 26): *Atque Getae atque Hebrus et Actias Orithyīa.*

Aen. XII. 83: *Pilumno quos ipsa decus dedit Orithyīa*

Lavinia. In the verse

Aen. I. 2: *Italian fato profugus Laviniaque venit*

Ribbeck reads *Lavina* and so does Gūthling. Kloucek retains *Lavinia*.

¹ As if *gēnūa* (dissyl.), contrast *gēnūā* (trisyl., one elided):

Aen. V. 468: *Ast illum fidi aequales, genua aegra trahentem*

² As if *tēnūīa*, the only possible scansion for this form in hexameter verse, as even the elision of the last syllable (cf. foot-note 1) would leave three successive short syllables (*tēnūīa*).

Geo. II. 121: *Velleraque ut foliis depectant tenuia Seres*
180: *Tenuis³ ubi argilla et dumosis calculus arvis*
IV. 38: *Neququam in tectis certatim tenuia cera*

³ As if *tēnvis* (dissyl.), contrast *tēnūisque*,

Geo. II. 349: *Inter enim labentur aquae, tenuisque subibit.*

II. SYNIZESIS.

A. 347 *c* (Synaeresis¹) ; B. 367 *i* ; G. 727 ; H. 608 III. (Synaeresis) ; Müller, p. 93 ; Gossrau, p. 640, § 10.

§ 5 In Greek words ending in *-eus*.²

Genitive :

Ec. VI. 42: *Caucaseasque refert volucris furtumque Promethei*
78: *Aut ut mutatos Terei narraverit artus*
Aen. I. 120: *Iam validam Ilionei navem, iam fortis Achati*
VII. 249: *Talibus Ilionei dictis defixa Latinus*
VIII. 383: *Arma rogo genetrix nato. Te filia Nerei*
IX. 501: *Ilionei monitu et multum lacrimantis Iuli*
X. 764: *Cum pedes incedit medi per maxima Nerei*
XI. 262: *Atrides Protei Menelauus ad usque columnas*

¹ See § 1, foot-note 1.

² Of these words we may take as a type *Orpheus*, declined as follows: *Orpheus*, *Orpheos* or *Orphēi*, *Orpheō* or *Orphēi*, *Orphēa*,⁵ *Orphēu*, *Orphēō*. In Vergil the endings *-eus*, *-ei*, *-eu* and *-eō* are monosyllabic (except *Pēnēlēi*, Aen. II. 425), *-ei* and *-eō* being taken together by Synizesis, and *-eu* in the nominative and vocative being a diphthong. The following is a list of the nominatives found in the Aeneid: *Aconteus* XI. 612, *Antheus* XII. 443, *Briareus* VI. 287, *Caenus* VI. 448, *Caphereus* XI. 260, *Chlōreus* XI. 768, *Cisseus* V. 537, *Idomeneus* III. 401, *Ilioneus* I. 521, *Mnestheus* V. 116, *Nereus* II. 419, *Orpheus* VI. 119, *Pentheus* IV. 469, *Phēgeus* V. 263, *Rhoeteus* X. 402, *Ripheus* II. 339. The vocatives are *Crētheu* XII. 538 and *Orphēu* Geo. IV. 494. Examples of the nominatives and vocatives are omitted as showing no irregularity. For the accusative, see foot-note 5.

Aen. XI. 265: *Idomenei?* Libycone habitantis litore Locros³

Dative:

Ec. IV. 57: *Orphei Caliopea, Lino formonsus Apollo*

Geo. IV. 545: *Inferias Orphei Lethaea papavera mittes*

553: *Inferias Orphei mittit lucumque revisit*

Aen. IX. 716: *Inarime Iovis imperiis imposta Typhoeo⁴*

Accusative:

§ 6

Ec. VI. 30: *Nec tantum Rhodope miratur et Ismarus Orphea*

Geo. I. 279: *Coeumque Iapetumque creat saevomque Typhoea⁵*

³ Contrast the dissyllabic – ēi :

Aen. II. 425: *Penelēi dextra divae armipotentis ad aram.*

In the verse

Aen. I. 41: *Unius ob noxam et furias Aiakis Oilei.*

Ribbeck writes *Oili*.

⁴ In the verse

Aen. V. 184: *Sergesto Mnestheique, Gyan superare morantem.*

Ribbeck has *Mnesthi*.

⁵ As Vergil does not elsewhere admit Synizesis in the case of two short vowels unless the second is long by position, it is probable that he considered the final a long, *Orphea*, *Typhoea*, and the last foot a spondee, not a trochee. This is the regular form of the accusative in Greek, but Homer has another form –ηα (= ēā), which Vergil has imitated in two verses :

Aen. I. 611: *Ilionea petit dextra laevaque Serestum, and*

III. 122: *Idomenea ducem, desertaque litora Cretae.*

A third form, in –ēā, is given in the grammars, and editors give the following examples from Vergil :

Ec. III. 46: *Orpheaque in medio posuit silvasque sequentis*

VI. *35: *Tum durare solum et discludere Nerea ponto*

Aen. I. *181: *Prospectum late pelago petit, Anthea siquem*

ablatives:

Aen. VIII. 292: *Rege sub Eurystheo fatis Iunonis iniquae*
 X. 129: *Nec Clytio genitore minor nec fratre Menestheo*

In Latin words ending in a Cretic.¹

510: *Anthea Sergestumque videt fortemque Cloanthum*
 IV. 288: *Mnesthea Sergestumque vocat fortemque Serestum*
 VI. *122: *Itque reditque viam totiens. Quid Thesea magnum*
 393: *Accepisse lacu nec Thesea Pirithoumque*
 *585: *Vidi et crudelis dantem Salmonea poenas*
 IX. *573: *Ortigium Caeneus, victorem Caenea Turnus*
 *765: *Addit Halyn comitem et confixa Phegea parma*
 768: *Lyncea tendentem contra sociosque vocantem*
 *774: *Et Clytium Aeoliden et amicum Crethea Musis*
 775: *Crethea Musarum comitem, cui carmina semper*
 X. *317: *Quo licuit parvo? Nec longa Cissea durum*
 *399: *Tum Pallas biugis fugientem Rhoetea praeter*
 XI. 675: *Tereaque Harpalycumque et Demophoonta Chromingue*
 XII. 363: *Chloreaque Sybarimque Daretaque Thersilochumque*
 561: *Mnesthea Sergestumque vocat fortemque Serestum*

It will be observed that the ending *-ēā* is not necessary in any of these examples: in all, the ending *-ēā* may be scanned as one long syllable by Synizesis as it must be in the two verses, Ec. VI. 30, and Aen. I. 279, quoted above. The objection is that in nine (marked above with an asterisk) out of the eighteen examples the resulting spondee would occur in the fifth foot (see §§ 21, 22). On the other hand it is at least very remarkable that Vergil nowhere shows that he felt the short *e* apart from the *a*, as he might have done by a verse beginning: *Mnesthea et Anthea*.

¹The cretic (*-ō-*) may be the last three syllables of a single word (*aureā*, Aen. I. 698) or composed of two words (*ūnā eādem*, Aen. X. 487). The terminations most common are *-ēā*, *-ēī*, *-ēō*, *-ēīs* and *-ēīs*, in some of which the final syllable may be removed by elision. Many of the shortened forms similar to these were usual even in prose (cf. *dīs* for *dīīs*,

aerei:

Aen. VII. 609: *Centum aerei claudunt vectes aeternaque ferri*
 XII. 541: *Pectora, nec misero clipei mora profuit aerei*

alveo:

Aen. VI. 412: *Deturbat laxatque foros; simul accipit alveo*
 VII. 33: *Adsuetae ripis volucres et fluminis alveo*
 303: *Profuit? Optato conduntur Thybridis alveo*
 IX. 32: *Cum refluit campis et iam se condidit alveo*²

aurea:

§ 7

Aen. I. 698: *Aurea composuit sponda mediamque locavit*
 VII. 190: *Aurea percussum virga versumque venenis*

aureis:

Aen. I. 726: *Atria; dependent lychini laquearibus aureis*
 V. 352: *Dat Salio, villis onerosum atque unguibus aureis*
 VIII. 553: *Pellis obit totum, praefulgens unguibus aureis*

the ending *-um* for *-ium* and *-ūm* for *-uum*, etc.), and being so printed in the texts of Vergil cause the student no difficulty. For *-um* for *-ium* cf.

Aen. XI. 887: *Exclusi ante oculos lacrumantumque ora parentum;*
 For *-ūm* for *-uum* (regular when a doubled consonant precedes) cf.

Aen. VI. 653: *Per campum pascuntur equi. Quae gratia currūm.*

² Three commonly quoted examples of Synizesis are not found in the best texts. In
 Geo. II. 453: *Corticibusque cavis vitiosaeque ilicis alveo*

Ribbeck has *alvo*, deriving the form from *alvus* (see Harper's Lat. Dict. s. v. II. C) instead of *alveus*. So, too, in

Geo. IV. 34: *Seu lento fuerint alvearia vimine texta*
 he has *alvaria* as a derivative from the form adopted in the passage just cited. In
 Aen. VII. 436: *Ore refert: 'Classis invēctas Thybridis alveo*
 he writes *undam* for *alveo* on very little MS. authority.

baltei:

Aen. X. 496: *Exanimem, rapiens immania pondera baltei*

ferrei:

Aen. VI. 280: *Ferreīque Eumenidūm thalami et Discordia demens*³

ēādem:

Aen. X. 487: *Una ēādemque via sanguis⁴ animusque secuntur*

ēōdem:

Aen. XII. 847: *Uno ēōdemque tulit partū paribusque revinxit*⁵

§ 8 Words unclassified.¹

deerro:

Ec. VII. 7: *Vir gregis ipse caper deeraverat; atque ego Daphnīm*

dehīne:

Aen. I. 131: *Eurum ad se Zephyrumque vocat, dehīnc talia fatur
256: Oscula libavit natae dehīnc talia fatur.*

VI. 678: *Desuper ostentat; dehīnc summa cacumina linquont*

IX. 480: *Telorumque memor; caelum dehīnc questibus implet*²

³ All late editions print the shortened form *taenīs* for *taeniīs* in

Aen. V. 269: *Puniceis ibant evincti tempora taenīs.*

See foot-note 1.

⁴ For the quantity of the last syllable (*sanguis*) see § 11, foot-note 6.

⁵ To this list should, perhaps, be added *ōcreās*, Aen. VII. 634, quoted in § 22, where see foot-note 2.

¹ No account is taken here of *dein*, *deinde*, and *proinde*, which were pronounced in prose, as they are always scanned in Vergil, as of one, two and three syllables respectively.

² Notice that *dehīnc* is also scanned *dēhīnc*:

Geo. III. 167: *Cervici subnecte; dēhīnc, ubi libera colla*

Aen. III. 464: *Dona dēhīnc auro graviā sectoque elephanto*

deesse:³

Geo. II. 200: *Non liquidī gregibūs fontes, non grāmina dērunt*
 233: *Si dērunt, rarūm pecorique et vitibūs almīs*
 Aen. VII. 262: *Divitis ubē agri Troiaeve opulentia dērit*
 X. 378: *Dēst iam terra fugae: pelagus Troiamne petemus*

reice:

Ec. III. 96: *Tityre, pascentes a flumine reice capellas*

scio:

Ec. VIII. 43: *Nunc scio, quid sit Amor. Duris in cotibus illum*
 Aen. III. 602: *Hoc sat erit. Scio me Danais e classibus unum*⁴

So-called Internal Elision.¹

§ 9

anteeo:

Aen. XII. 84: *Qui candore nives anteirent, cursibus auras*

Aen. V. 722: *Visa dēhinc caelo facies delapsa parentis*

Aen. VIII. 337: *Vix ea dicta: dēhinc progressus monstrat et aram.*

For the quantity of the last syllable of *graviā* in Aen. III. 464, see § 15.

³This case occurs only in those parts of the compound where the verb begins with *e*.
 Ribbeck spells with but one *e*.

⁴The final *ō* of *sciō* is elided in

Aen. X. 904: *Corpus humo patiare tegi. Scio acerba meorum.*

¹The following examples are found in almost all our texts, Ribbeck included (except where noted), but it is more than doubtful if they are to be considered here. The Romans can scarcely have admitted Synizesis between the inseparable compound *sēmi-* and a word beginning with a vowel. It is probable that we should write and pronounce *sēmanīmus* (*-mis*), *sēmhomo* and *sēmustus*. In the same way we should write *antirent* for *anteirent* (Aen. XII. 84), as well as *circueo* (Aen. XI. 761: *Circuit et quae sit fortuna facillima, temptat*) for *circumeo*.

semianimis :

Aen. IV. 686: *Semianimemque sinu germanam amplexa fovebat*
 X. 396: *Semianimesque micant digitī ferrumque retractant*
 404: *Caedit semianimis Rutulorum calcibus arva*
 XI. 635: *Semianimes volvontur equi, pugna aspera surgit*
 XII. 356: *Semianimi elapsoque supervenit et pede collo*

semihomo :

Aen. VIII. 194: *Semihominis Caci facies quam dira tenebat*

semiustus :

Aen. III. 578: *Fama est Enceladi semustum fulmine corpus*
 V. 697: *Implenturque super puppes, semusta madescunt*
 XI. 200: *Ardentis spectant socios semustaque servant*²

² To this list is sometimes added *graveolens*, but the two words should be written separately:

Geo. IV. 270: *Cecropiumque thymum et grave olentia centaurea.*

Aen. VI. 201: *Inde ubi venere ad fauces grave olentis Averni.*

Vergil avoids the compound *circumago*, separating the parts (Geo. II. 392; Aen. I. 117) by Tmesis, see § 28.

III. LENGTHENING OF SHORT SYLLABLES IN THESIS.¹

Diastole: A. 359 *f*; B. 367 *z*; G. 721; H. 608 V. Gossrau, p. 638; Wagner, Vol. IV., p. 528; Müller, p. 117, § 47.

1. The Enclitic *-que*.²

§ 10

Ec. IV. 51: *Terrasquē tractusque maris caelumque profundum*

Geo. I. 153: *Lappaequē tribolique, interque nitentia culta*

164: *Tribulaquē traheaeque et iniquo pondere rastri*

352: *Aestusquē pluviasque et agentis frigora ventos*

371: *Euriquē zephyrique tonat domus: omnia plenis*

III. 385: *Lappaequē tribolique absint; fuge pabula laeta*

IV. 222: *Terrasquē tractusque maris caelumque profundum*³

¹Authorities are not agreed upon the explanation of all the examples of Diastole exhibited in the text of Vergil, and the classification given here is to be regarded as suggestive only. It should be observed that there is a close connection between the conditions under which Diastole is found in Vergil and his use of Hiatus: cf. especially cases 3, 4 and 6 below, with the examples quoted in foot-note 1 to § 23.

²Vergil uses *-que* as a long syllable only (*a*) when a correlative *-que* follows, (*b*) in the second thesis, except Aen. IX. 767, where it occurs in the fifth, (*c*) before a word beginning with a mute and a liquid (eleven times), or a double consonant (twice) or a liquid (twice) or an *s* (twice), and (*d*) when preceded by a dactylic or spondaic word and followed by the metrical group *--o* or *oo--*. Some authorities think that *-que* was long in early Latin and would include these examples with those under 2, but the lengthening is beyond doubt an imitation of Greek usage.

³Repeated from Ec. IV. 51, just quoted, see § 16, foot-note 2.

Geo. IV. 336: *Dru*moquē *Xantho*que *Ligea*que *Phyllo*doceque
 Aen. III. 91: *Limina*quē *lauru*sque *dei*, *totu*sque *moveri*
 IV. 146: *Cre*tesquē *Dryope*sque *fremunt* *pictique* *Agathyr*si
 VII. 186: *Spicula*quē *clipei*que *eruptaque* *rostra* *carinis*
 VIII. 425: *Brontes*quē *Sterope*sque et *nudus* *membra* *Pyracmon*
 IX. 767: *Alcandrū*mq*ue* *Haliū*mq*ue* *Noemona*quē *Prytanī*mq*ue*
 XII. 89: *Ensem*quē *clipeū*mq*ue* et *rūbrae* *cornua* *cristae*
 181: *Fontis*quē *fluvios*que *voco*, *quaeque* *aetheris* *alti*.
 363: *Chlo*reaquē *Sybarī*mq*ue* *Dare*taque *Thersilochū*mq*ue*
 443: *Antheus*quē *Mnestheus*que *ruunt* *omnisque* *relictis*

§ 11 2. Shortened Syllables restored to their Original Quantity.¹

Nouns and Adjectives:

Ec. X. 69: *Omnia* *vincit* *Amōr*²: et *nos* *cedamus* *Amōri*
 Aen. XI. 323: *Considant*, si *tantus* *amōr*, et *moenia* *condant*
 XII. 668: *Et* *furiis* *agitatus* *amōr* et *conscia* *virtus*
 XII. 422: *Quippe* *dolōr*, *omnis* *stetit* *imo* *vолнere* *sanguis*
 550: *Et* *Messapus* *eqūm* *domitōr* et *fortis* *Asilas*
 Geo. III. 118: *Aequus* *uterque* *labōr*, *aequē* *iuvanemque* *magistri*
 IV. 92: *Nam* *duo* *sunt* *genera*: *hic* *meliōr* *insignis* et *ore*
 Aen. VI. 768: *Et* *Capys* *et* *Numitōr* *et* *qui* *te* *nomine* *reddet*

¹ Some of the examples under this head might be put under 6 below.

² Nouns and adjectives in *-or*, gen. *-ōris*, are scanned with long *o* in the nominative by Ennius and Plautus, as the quantity of the *ō* in the genitive would lead us to expect. By Vergil's time the *ō* had become short in the unaccented final syllable of the nominative, but the use of the ancient quantity gives to the verse a flavor of the antique. The lengthening of short syllables in *-r* occurs in Vergil only in the second, third and fourth theses.

Aen. V. 521: *Ostentans artemque patēr³ arcumque sonantem*
 XI. 469: *Concilium ipse patēr et magna incepta Latinus*
 XII. 13: *Congredior. Fer sacra, patēr, et concipe foedus*
 II. 369: *Luctus, ubique pavōr et plurima mortis imago*
 Aen. I. 478: *Per terram, et versa pulvis⁴ inscribitur hasta*
 X. 487: *Una eademque⁵ via sanguis⁶ animusque secuntur*

Verbs:

§ 12

Ec. I. 38: *Tityrus hinc aberāt.⁷ Ipsae te, Tityre, pinus*
 Aen. V. 853: *Nusquam amittebat oculosque sub astra tenebat*
 X. 383: *Per medium qua spina dabāt, hastamque receptat.*
 Geo. II. 211: *At rufis enituīt⁷ impulso vomere campus*
 Aen. VII. 174: *Regibus omen erāt, hoc illis curia templum*
 Aen. I. 651: *Pergama cum peterēt⁷ inconcessosque hymenaeos*
 XII. 772: *Hic hasta Aeneae stabāt, huc impetus illam*
 VIII. 363: *Alcides subiīt, haec illum regia cepit*

³ Vergil retains the original quantity as shown in the Greek *πατήρ*.

⁴ Ennius had used *pulvis* in hexameter verse (Aen. 286). Vergil lengthens short syllables in *-s* only in the second, third and fourth theses.

⁵ On the Synizesis *eadem*, see § 7.

⁶ *Sanguis* occurs in Vergil sixteen times. In twelve places the quantity of the vowel *i* cannot be determined, as it stands either at the end of the verse (Geo. II. 484; III. 221; Aen. III. 30, 33, 259; X. 452; XII. 51, 422, 905) or before a word beginning with a consonant (Aen. V. 415; VI. 835; X. 819). In three places the final syllable is short (Geo. III. 508; Aen. II. 636; V. 397). It is long here only, but it was long originally and is always so scanned by Lucretius.

⁷ It is generally agreed that the termination *-at* was originally long, that *-ēt* was found in the pres. ind. of the 2d conjugation and in the subjunctive of all, and *-īt* in the present ind. of the 4th conj. and the perfect ind. of all. Vergil lengthens these syllables in *-t* only in the second, third and fourth theses.

Geo. IV. 137: *Ille comam mollis iam tondebāt⁸ hyacinthi*
 Aen. I. 308: *Qui teneant (nam inculta vidēt), hominesne ferae⁹*

§ 13 3. Before a Greek Word.¹

Ec. VI. 53: *Ille latus niveum molli fultūs hyacintho*
 Geo. I. 138: *Pleiadās, hyadās, claramque Lycaonis arcton*
 Aen. X. 720: *Graius homo, infectos linquens profugūs² hymenaeos*
 VII. 398: *Sustinet ac natae Turnique canit hymenaeos*
 XI. 69: *Seu mollis violae seu languentis hyacinthi*

4. Before a Molossus (---) at End of Verse.³

Geo. II. 5: *Muneribus, tibi pampineo gravidūs autumno*
 Aen. IX. 9: *Sceptra Palatini sedemque petit Evandri*

⁸ Cf. also heading 3 below.

⁹ To this list some authorities, believing that the endings *-ur*, *-us* and *-it* (in the future) were anciently long, would add the examples given below in § 14 from Ec. III. 97 *erit*; Geo. III. 76 *ingreditur*; Aen. I. 668 *iactetur*; II. 411 *obruimur*; IV. 222 *adloquitur*; V. 284 *datur*; and IX. 610 *fatigamus*.

¹ Compare the Hiatus before the same words, § 24, foot-note 2.

² It is thought by some scholars that the lengthening of nominatives in *-us* from *o* stems is due in Vergil to imitation of the similar treatment of the corresponding nouns in Greek poetry.

³ Compare the cases of Hiatus in the same position: Aen. I. 617; III. 74; VII. 631; IX. 647; XI. 31. In Geo. II. 5, *gravidūs* may be explained by note 1 above, but no other explanation for Aen. IX. 9, *petit* seems tenable.

⁴ This explanation (Müller's) has hardly gained general acceptance. *Invalidūs* may be explained as in note 2 above, and there is some evidence for *-būs* in early Latin. To the two examples here given might be added *Eurjālūs* V. 337, which is put under head 6 below.

5. When Three Short Syllables close a Word.⁴

Geo. III. 189: *Invalidūs etiamque tremens, etiam inscius aevi*
 Aen. IV. 64: *Pectoribūs inhians spirantia consultit exta*

6. Before the Caesura.

§ 14

Ec. III. 97: *Ipse, ubi tempus erit*,¹ *omnis in fonte lavabo*
 VII. 23: *Versibus ille facit*) aut, *si non possumus omnes*
 IX. 66: *Desine plura, puēr, et quod nunc instat agamus*
 Geo. III. 76: *Altius ingreditūr*,¹ *et mollia crura reponit*
 332: *Sicubi magna Iovis antiquo robore quercus*
 IV. 453: *Non te nulliūs exercent numinis irae*
 Aen. I. 668: *Litora iactetūr* *odiis Iunonis acerbae*
 II. 411: *Nostrorum obruimūr*,¹ *oriturque miserrima caedes*
 563: *Et direpta domūs et parvi casus Iuli*
 III. 112: *Idaeūmique nemūs; hinc fida silentia sacrīs*
 504: *Atque idem casūs, unam faciemus utramque*
 IV. 222: *Tum sic Mercurium adloquitūr*,¹ *ac talia mandat*
 V. 284: *Olli serva datūr, operum hāt ignara Minervae*
 337: *Emicat Euryalūs*,² *et munere victor amici*
 IX. 610: *Terga fatigamūs hasta; nec tarda senectus*
 X. 433: *Tela manusque sinit. Hinc Pallas instat et ūrget*
 XII. 68: *Siquis ebūr, aut mixta rubent ubi lilia multa*
 883: *Te sine, frater, erit*,¹ *? O quae satis ima dehiscat*³

¹ See foot-note 9 to § 12 for another explanation of this case.

² *Euryalūs* might be explained under head 5, or by foot-note 2 to § 13.

³ Most cases of Hiatus occur before the principal Caesura, § 23, foot-note 1.

§ 15 7. Miscellaneous Examples.

Ec. V. 68: Craterasque duō¹ statuam tibi pinguis olivi
 Aen. III. 464: Dona dehinc² auro graviā³ sectoque elephanto
 702: Immanisque Gelā⁴ fluvii cognomine dicta
 V. 163: Litus ama et laevā⁵ stringat sine palmula cautes
 VI. 254: Pingue supēr⁶ oleum fundens ardētibus extis
 VIII. 98: Cum muros arcemque procūl⁷ ac rara domorum
 X. 394: Nam tibi, Thymbre, capūt⁷ Evandrius abstulit ensis
 XI. 111: Oratis⁸? Evidem et vivis concedere vellem

¹ So Ribbeck, but many good editors write *duōs*, considering this an error of Haplography. See Johnston's Latin Manuscripts, p. 87, § 134. So, also, in Aen. V. 163, quoted below, *laeva stringat* is corrected by most scholars (not Ribbeck) to *laevas stringat*.

² For *dēhinc*, see foot-note 2 to § 8.

³ No adequate explanation is as yet given for the long *-a* in an adjective of the third declension.

⁴ It is thought that Vergil has here merely transliterated the Greek name with the Greek quantity of the last syllable retained.

⁵ See note 1 above.

⁶ So the MSS. The quantity is unexampled and editors generally emend the text. Ribbeck writes *superque*.

⁷ No adequate explanation has been suggested.

⁸ Müller ascribes the Diastole to the full stop after the word. Cf. the examples of Hiatus, Ec. II. 53; Aen. I. 405, quoted in § 23.

IV. SHORTENING OF LONG SYLLABLES.

Systole: A. 351 N.; B. 367 3, *a*; G. 722; H. 608 VI.

§ 16

Geo. II. 129: *Miscuēruntque*¹ herbas et non innoxia verba
III. 283: Same verse.²

Aen. II. 774: *Opstipui*, stetēruntque comae et vox faucibus haesit
III. 48: Same verse.

¹ The ending *-ērunt* was probably originally short.

² The number of verses repeated either in whole or in large part is very great. The following examples will be helpful:

Aen. I. 30, III. 87; 73, IV. 126; 313, XII. 165; 434, Geo. IV. 167; 435, Geo. IV. 168; 530, III. 163; 531, III. 164; 532, III. 165; 533, III. 166; 571, VIII. 171; 609, Ec. V. 78; 744, III. 516.

II. 54, Ec. I. 16; 498, Geo. I. 482; 774, III. 48; 775, III. 153, VIII. 35; 792, 793, 794, VI. 700, 701, 702.

III. 471, VIII. 80.

IV. 177, X. 767; 285, 286, VIII. 20, 21; 418, Geo. I. 304; 445, 446, Geo. II. 291, 292; 482, VI. 797.

V. 143, VIII. 690; 606, IX. 2.

VI. 306, 307, 308, Geo. III. 475, 476, 477; 429, XI. 28; 438, 439, Geo. IV. 479, 480; 625, Geo. II. 43.

VII. 641, X. 163; 784, IX. 29; 804, XI. 433.

VIII. 284, XII. 215; 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, Geo. IV. 171, 172, 173, 174, 175.

IX. 104, 105, 106, X. 113, 114, 115.

X. 745, 746, XII. 309, 310.

XI. 831, XII. 952.

XII. 105, 106, Geo. III. 233, 234.

Aen. III. 681: *Constitērunt*, silva alta Iovis lucusve Diana

X. 334: *Torserit in Rutulos*, stetērunt quae in corpore Graium³

³ Most examples of Diastole and Systole are due to the difficulty of fitting the regular form into the verse, or to the desire to give to the epic poem a flavor of antiquity by the introduction of archaic forms. For the same purpose Vergil used many ancient forms of nouns and verbs, of which the following are examples: Gen. in *āi* for *ae*: *aulai* Aen. III. 354; *aurai* VI. 747; *aquai* VII. 464; *pictai* IX. 26; Gen. of *dies*: *die* Geo. I. 208, *dii* Aen. I. 636. Gen. in *-ūm* for *-ōrum*: *magnanūm* Geo. IV. 476, Aen. III. 704, VI. 307; *superūm* Aen. I. 4; *divom* (*o* for *u* after *v*) Aen. III. 5, VI. 125, IX. 6, X. 2, 65; *coelicolum* Aen. III. 21; *sociūm* Aen. V. 174; *Ma-sylūm* Aen. VI. 60; *Teucrum* Aen. VIII. 513; *Dardanidūm* Aen. X. 4; *Graium* Aen. X. 334; *deum* Aen. XI. 4; *familūm* Aen. XI. 35; Dat. in *-ū* for *-uī*: *victū* Geo. IV. 158; *concubitu* Geo. IV. 198; *metu* Aen. I. 257; *currū* Aen. III. 541; *venatū* Aen. IX. 605; Abl. in *-ī* for *-e*: *sortī* Geo. IV. 165; Aen. IX. 271; *classī* Aen. VIII. 11; Pronouns: *ollī* for *illi* Aen. I. 254; IV. 105; V. 10, 284; VI. 321; VII. 458, 505; VIII. 94; *ollis* for *illis* VI. 730; *quis* for *quibus* Geo. I. 161; Aen. I. 195?; X. 168, 366, 435; Verbs: *-ībat* for *iēbat*: *lenibant* Aen. IV. 528; *lenibat* VI. 468; *nutribant* VII. 485; *-bat* XI. 572; *insignibat* VII. 790; *vestibat* VIII. 160; *polibant* VIII. 436; *redimibat* X. 538; Pass. Inf. in *-ier*: *inmiserier* Geo. I. 454; *accingier* Aen. IV. 493; *dominarier* VII. 70; *defendier* VIII. 493; *admittier* IX. 231; *farier* XI. 242. Third conj. for second; *fervēre* Geo. I. 456; Aen. IV. 409; 567; VIII. 677; IX. 693, but cf. *fervet* Aen. IV. 407; *effervēre* Geo. IV. 556; *fulgēre* Aen. VI. 826; *effulgēre* VIII. 677; Peculiar forms: *austim* Geo. II. 289; *accestis* Aen. I. 201; *extinxem* IV. 606; *extinxti* IV. 682; *traxe* V. 786; *derexti* VI. 57; *faxo* IX. 154; *vixet* XI. 118; *iusso* XI. 467.

V. VARYING QUANTITY BEFORE MUTE AND LIQUID IN
THE SAME WORD.

A. 347 *d*; B. 5 3, N.; G. 704; H. 578; Gossrau, p. 637.¹

Mute followed by L.

§ 17

cyclopes:

Aen. III. 647: *Lustra domosque traho, vastosque ab² rupe Cyclopas*

Aen. VI. 630: *Adceleremus' ait: 'Cyclopum educta caminis*

duplex:

Aen. I. 93: *Ingemit, et duplicitis tendens ad sidera palmas*

Geo. III. 87: *At duplex agitur per lumbos spina, cavatque*

¹ The pronunciation of syllables containing a short vowel followed by a mute with *l* or *r* was never settled by the Romans. Two pronunciations were current, depending upon the syllabification. Some persons pronounced the mute and liquid together, as *du-pli-cant* in the fifth example; by this pronunciation the two consonants took no more time than a single consonant, there was nothing to lengthen the syllable and it remained short from the nature of the vowel. Others pronounced the mute and liquid separately, taking each with the nearest vowel, as *dup-li-cat* in the sixth example; the additional time required by this pronunciation lengthened the preceding syllable. The poets took advantage of this variation to adapt such words more readily to the scheme of their verses, but the student should be careful to give in each instance the pronunciation represented by the given quantity. There is an interesting discussion of this matter by Professor Greenough in the *Harvard Studies*, Vol. V. (1894), p. 57.

² When the mute and liquid were in separate words (*ab rupe* here), or in different elements of a compound word (*e. g.*, *ab-rumpo*), they were always pronounced separately and always made position.

duplico:

Aen. VIII. 556: *Vota metū dūplicant matrēs, propiusque periclo³*
 Ec. II. 67: *Et sol crescentis decedens dūplicat umbras*

recludo:

Aen. XII. 924: *Exitium dirum hasta ferens orasque rēcludit*
 Geo. II. 175: *Ingredior sanctos ausus rēcludere fontis*

repleo:

Geo. II. 235: *Ira loca et scrobibus superabit terra rēpletis*
 Aen. XI. 140: *Evandrum Evandrique domos et moenia rēplet*

triplex:

Aen. VI. 549: *Moenia lata videt, tripli circumdata muro*
 X. 202: *Gens illi triplex, populi sub gente quaterni*

§ 18 Mute followed by R.

ager:

Aen. XI. 206: *Finitimos tollunt in āgros urbique remittunt*
 209: *Certatim crebris conludent ignibus āgri*

agrestis:

Aen. IX. 11: *Lydorumque manū collectos armat āgrestis*
 XI. 682: *Āgrestisque manus armat sparus; ipse catervis*

³ For *periculō*. Such syncopated forms are common enough in prose and are freely employed by Vergil in order to adapt to his verse forms which could not otherwise be used. Here the full form would give a cretic (—◦—, see § 7, foot-note 1), and the syncopation gets rid of the short syllable. So *periculum* Aen. IX. 174; *gubernaclo* V. 176, 859; *oraculum* III. 143; *repostas* (—tos) III. 364; VI. 59, 655; *vinclo* (—cla) IV. 16; VII. 16; and several others.

aper:

Aen. IV. 159: Optat āprum aut fulvūm descendere monte leonem
 Ec. VII. 29: Saetosi caput hoc āpri tibi, Delia, parvos

Atridae:

Aen. II. 104: Hoc Ithacus velit et magno mercentur Ātridae
 415: Et gemini Ātridae Dolopumque exercitus omnis

barathrum:⁴

Aen. III. 421: Obsidet, atque imo barāthri ter gurgite vastos
 VIII. 245: Pallida, dis invisa, superque immāne barāthrum

cerebrum:

Aen. X. 416: Ossaque dispersit cerēbro permixta cruento
 XI. 698: Congeminat: volnūs calido rigat ora cerēbro

coluber:

Aen. VII 352: Aurum ingens colūber, fit longae taenia vittae
 329: Tam saevae facies, tot pullulat atra colūbris

Etruseus:

Aen. VIII. 480: Gens, bello praeclara, iugis insedit Etrūscis
 503: Externos optate duces: tum Ētrusca resedit

feretrum:

Aen. XI. 149: Sed venit in medios. Ferētro Pallanta reposto⁵
 VI. 222: Coniciunt.⁶ Pars ingenti subiere ferētro

⁴ Notice that *h* between the mute and liquid does not change their influence upon the vowel.

⁵ For the form, see § 17, foot-note 3.

⁶ For the quantity of the first syllable, see § 2, foot-note 6.

flagrans:

Aen. II. 685: Nos pavidi trepidare metu crinemque flāgrantem
 VII. 397: Ipsa inter medias flāgrantem fervida pinum

integer:

Aen. II. 638: Exiliumque pati. Vos O, quibus intēger aevi
 Geo. IV. 302: Tunsa per intēgram solvontur viscera pelle

latebrae:

Aen. X. 663: Tūm levis hāut ultra latēbras iam quaerit imago
 II. 38: Aut terebrare cavas uteri et temptare latēbras

niger:

Geo. IV. 126: Qua nīger umectat flāventia culta Galaesus
 291: Et viridem Aegyptum nīgra fecundat harena

§ 19 nigrans:

Aen. VIII. 353: Credunt se vidisse Iovem, cum saepe nīgrantem
 IX. 87: Nīgranti picea trabibusque obscurus acernis

pater:

Aen. II. 663: Gnatum ante ora pātris, pātrem qui obtruncat ad aras

pharetra:

Aen. VIII. 166: Ille mihi īsignem pharētram Lyriasque sagittas
 VII. 816: Auro īternectat, Lyciām ut gerat ipsa pharētram

retro:

Aen. X. 7: Versa rētro tantumque animis certatis iniquis
 IX. 539: Velle fugam. Dum se glomerant rētroque residunt

sacer:

Aen. II. 167: Corriputere saceram effigiem manibusque cruentis
 230: Laocoonta ferunt, sacerum qui cuspide robur

sacro:

Aen. X. 419: Iniecere manum Parcae telisque sacerarunt
 VIII. 600: Silvano fama est veteres saceresse Pelasgos

scaber:

Geo. II. 214: Et tofus scaber et nigris exessa chelydris
 I. 495: Exesa inveniet scabra robigine pila

supra:

Aen. VII. 32: In mare prorumpit. Variae circumque supraque
 381: Curvatis fertur spatiis; stupet in scia supra

supremus:

Aen. XI. 25: Hanc patriam peperere suo, decorata supremis
 61: Mille viros, qui supremum comitentur honorem

tenebrae:

Aen. VIII. 259: Hic cacum in tenebris incendia vana vomentem
 IX. 425: Conclamat Nisus, nec se celare tenebris

Trinacria:

Aen. III. 440: Trinacria finis Italos¹ mittere relicta
 554: Tum procul e fluctu Trinacria cernitur Aetna

utrumque:

Aen. II. 61: Optulerat, fidens animi atque in utrumque paratus
 V. 469: Iactantemque utroque caput crassumque cruorem

¹ For the quantity of the first syllable, see § 20.

volucrē:

Aen. X. 440: Turnum, qui volūcri currū medium secat agmen

XII. 251: Arrexere animos Itali, cunctaeque volūcres

VI. VARYING QUANTITIES IN PROPER NOUNS.¹

Asia:

§ 20

Aen. III. 1: Postquam res Āsiae Priamique² evertere gentem
VII. 701: Dant per colla modos, sonat amnis et Āsia longe

Diana:

Aen. XI. 582: Optāvere nurum: sola contenta Diana
I. 499: Exercet Diana choros, quam mille secutae

Eōus:

Aen. II. 417: Configunt, Zephyrusque Notusque et laetus eōis
I. 489: Eōasque acies et nigrī³ Memnonis arma

Italus:

Aen. III. 396: Has autem terras Ītalique hanc litoris oram
VII. 643: Complerint campos acies, quibus Ītala iam tum

¹ The quantity of certain syllables of proper nouns (especially Greek nouns) was not fixed by general usage, and where two or more forms were recognized the poet felt at liberty to use the one best fitted to his verse (cf. § 17, foot-note 1). Some other nouns, whose pronunciation was established by general usage, could not be brought into the verse at all, or only in certain cases. For such nouns the poets often used descriptive terms, *e. g.*, *Alcidēs* (Aen. V. 414 and often) or *Tīrynthius* (VII. 662; VIII. 228) for the impossible *Hercūlēs*, or even boldly altered the accepted pronunciation. Of course when a change in quantity had once been made for metrical reasons, the arbitrary form might afterwards be used where no such excuse for it existed.

² For the quantity of the first syllable (regular here), see below.

³ For the quantity of the first syllable, see § 18.

Lavinium:

Aen. I. 258: *Fata tibi; cernes urbem et promissa Lāvini*
 2: *Italiām fato profugus Lāvinaque⁴ venit*

Orion:

Aen. I. 535: *Cūm subito ādsurgens fluctu nimbosus Ōrion*
 VII. 719: *Saevos ubi Ōrion⁵ hibernis conditur undis*

Priamus:

Aen. II. 56: *Troiaque nūnc staret, Priamique arx alta maneres*
 III. 346: *Priamides multis Helenus comitantibus adfert*

Sicanus:

Aen. V. 24: *Fida reor fraterna Erycis portusque Sīcānos*
 I. 557: *At freta Sīcāniae saltēm sedesque paratas*

Siculus:

Ec. II. 21: *Mille meae Sīculis errant in montibus agnae*
 IV. 1: *Sīcelides Musae, paulo maiora canamus*

Sidonius:

Aen. IV. 75: *Sīdōniasque ostentat opes urbēmque paratam*
 XI. 74: *Ipsa suis quondam manibus Sidōnia Dido*

Sychaeus:

Aen. I. 348: *Quos inter medius venit furor. Ille Sychaeum*
 343: *Huic coniunx Sychaeus erat, ditissimus auri*

⁴ For the more common reading *Lāvinia*, see § 3, foot-note 5.

⁵ The penult of *Orion* is always long in Vergil, though common in Greek.

VII. SPONDAIC VERSES.

A. 362 *a*; B. 368 *z*; G. 784, N. 11; H. 610 3; Müller, p. 82.¹

Ec.	IV. 49: Cara deūm suboles, magnūm Iovis incrementum	§ 21
	V. 38: Pro molli viola, pro purpurea narcissus	
	VII. 53: Stant et iūniperi ² et castaneae ² hirsutae	
Geo.	I. 221: Ante tibi Eoae ³ Atlantides ⁴ abscondantur	
	II. 5: Mūneribus, tibi pampineo gravidus ⁵ autumno	
	III. 276: Saxa per et scopulos et depresso convallis	
	IV. 270: Cecropiumque thymum et grave olentia ⁶ centaurea ⁷	

¹ Spondaic verses are comparatively rare in Vergil, thirty-two examples only being generally recognized (but see § 22, foot-note 8, below), while Catullus has a larger number in one poem about half as long as one book of the Aeneid. The more careful poets are said to have required that in such verses the fourth foot should be a dactyl, and then the last two feet were usually a single word. So far as the last two feet are concerned Vergil disregards this “rule” twelve times (Ec. V. 38; VII. 53. Geo. II. 5. Aen. I. 617; III. 12; VII. 631; VIII. 402, 679; IX. 9, 647; XI. 31; XII. 863), and has a spondee in the fourth place three times (Geo. III. 276. Aen. III. 74; VII. 634). The “rule,” therefore, amounts to little in his case. These verses, moreover, show many irregularities which are indicated in the foot-notes.

² Full Hiatus, see § 23, foot-note 6.

³ For the quantity of the first syllable, see § 20. For the Hiatus, § 26.

⁴ For the short *-es*, see A. 348 9; B. 365; G. 709 *z* Exc. 4; H. 581, VI. 3.

⁵ For the quantity here of final *-us*, see § 13.

⁶ On *grave olentia* as separate words, see § 9, foot-note 2.

⁷ In this word the *ē* before *a* stands for a Greek diphthong.

Geo. IV. 463: *Atque Getae*² *atque Hebrus*⁸ *et Acteas Orithyia*⁹

Aen. I. 617: *Tune ille Aeneas*⁷ *quem Dardanio*¹⁰ *Anchisae*

II. 68: *Constitit atque oculis Phrygia agmina circumspexit*

III. 12: *Cum sociis gnatoque penatibus et magnis dis*¹¹

74: *Nereidum matri*¹² *et Neptuno Aegaeo*¹²

517: *Armatumque auro circumspicit Orion*¹³

549: *Cornua velatarum obvertimus antemnarum*¹⁴

§ 22 V. 320: *Proximus huic, longo set proximus intervallo*

761: *Ac lucus late sacer additur Anchiseo*

VII. 631: *Ardea Crustumerique et turrigerae*¹ *Antemnae*

634: *Aut levis ocreas*² *lento ducunt argento*

VIII. 54: *Pallantis proavi de nomine Pallanteum*

167: *Discedens chlamydemque auro dedit intertextam*

⁸ The first syllable of *Hebrus* is always long in Vergil, although unmarked in Greenough's vocabulary and Lewis' dictionary.

⁹ For this word, see § 3, foot-note 5.

¹⁰ These two words with Hiatus are found also in Aen. IX. 647, below.

¹¹ The last four words, repeated in Aen. VIII. 679, are borrowed from Ennius.

¹² Double Hiatus as in Ec. VII. 53 above, see § 23, foot-note 6.

¹³ The penult of *Orion* is always long in Vergil, although common in Greek; for the first syllable (here long) see § 20.

¹⁴ No other verse in Vergil contains so few words. Cf. v. 517, above.

¹ Hiatus, see § 26.

² The first syllable of *ocreas* is short according to Lewis and Greenough, but may be scanned long here, in the Moretum 122, and in Juv. 6, 258, if we take the next two syllables together by Synizesis (§ 7). It is, perhaps, better to take it as long here (so the German editors) than as short (Conington), and to consider the verse as consisting of six spondees: the only one of the sort in Vergil.

Aen. VIII. 341: *Aeneadas magnos et nomine Pallanteum*³
 345: *Nec non et sacri monstrat nemus Argeleti*
 402: *Quod fieri ferro liquidove potest electro*
 679: *Cum patribus populoque penatibus et magnis dis*

IX. 9: *Sceptra Palatini sedemque petit*⁴ *Evandri*
 196: *Posse viam ad muros et moenia Pallantea*
 241: *Quaesitum Aenean*⁵ *et moenia Pallantea*
 647: *Antiquom in Buten*⁵ *(hic Dardanio*⁶ *Anchisae*

XI. 31: *Servabat senior, qui Parrhasio*⁶ *Evandro*
 659: *Quales Thraeciae cum flumina Thermodontis*

XII. 83: *Pilumno quos ipsa decus dedit Orithyia*⁷
 863: *Quae quondam in bustis aut culminibus desertis*⁸

³ The last words are repeated from *v.* 54, above.

⁴ For the quantity of the last syllable of *petit*, see § 13.

⁵ For final *-ān* (*-ēn*) see A. 37; B. 22; G. 65; H. 50. Notice that the last three words are repeated from *v.* 196, above.

⁶ Hiatus, see § 25. Compare *v.* 647 with Aen. I. 617, above.

⁷ For *Orithyia* cf. Geo. IV. 463, above, and see § 3, foot-note 5.

⁸ To this list it is possible to add the nine verses marked with an asterisk in § 6, foot-note 5, but such a scanning is hardly Vergilian.

VIII. HIATUS AND SEMI-HIATUS.

A. 359 *e*; B. 366 *7 a*; G. 720, R. 1; H. 608 II. 1, 2, N. 3; Müller, p. 106, 107; Gossrau, p. 634.¹

§ 23 After a short vowel:²

Ec. II. 53: *Addam cerea prūna† (honos erit huic quoque pomo*
Aen. I. 405: *Et vera incessu patuit dea.† Ille ubi matrem*

After a long vowel:

Ec. VI. 44: *Clamassent, ut lītus ‘Hylā † Hylā’* omne sonaret*³
VIII. 44: *Aut Tmaros aut Rhodopē† aut extremi Garamantes*
Geo. IV. 343: *Atque Ephyrē† atque Opis et Asia* Deīopea*

¹ There are about forty cases of Hiatus in Vergil and ten of Semi-hiatus. In common with most Latin poets he allows Hiatus after the principal Caesura, and he also allows it before a stop (*e. g.*, Ec. II. 53, where most editors put a semicolon after *cerea*: Aen. I. 405; IX. 291), after words having an anapaestic ending (*e. g.*, Ec. VII. 53; VIII. 44; Geo. I. 4; IV. 343) and before Greek words (*e. g.*, Ec. II. 24; Geo. III. 60; Aen. I. 617; IX. 647) and a molossus (see § 13, foot-note 3). Vergil does not, however, have Hiatus after syllables in *-m*. Hiatus is allowed by all poets after the interjections *O* and *A* (*e. g.*, Geo. II. 486; Aen. X. 18) and examples are not quoted below. In the following list Hiatus is marked by an obelisk (†) and Semi-hiatus by an asterisk (*), and the examples are arranged in order of the vowels. Notice that *u* is always elided.

² This Hiatus is found in these two verses only.

³ There are in Vergil two other examples of Hiatus and Semi-hiatus in the same verse: Geo. I. 281, 437. Each case is given twice in this list.

⁴ For the quantity of the first syllable (here long), see § 20.

Aen. IV. 235: *Quid struit? aut qua spe⁵ † inimica in gente moratur*
 Ec. III. 6: *Et sucus pecori, † et lac subducitur agnis*
 63: *Munera sunt, lauri † et suave rubens hyacinthus*
 VII. 53:⁶ *Stant et iuniperi † et castaneae † hirsutae*
 VIII. 41: *Ut vidi, ut perii: † ut me malus abstulit error*
 X. 13: *Illum etiam lauri, † etiam flevere myricae*
 Geo. I. 4: *Sit pecori, † apibus quanta experientia parcis*
 281:¹ *Ter sunt conati † imponere Peliō* Ossam*
 341: *Tum pingues agni † et tum mollissima vina*
 II. 86: *Orchades et radii † et amara pausia baca*
 III. 60: *Aetas Lucinam iustosque pati² † hymenaeos*
 155: *Arcebīs gravido pecori, † armentaque pascēs*
 Aen. III. 74:³ *Nereidūm matri † et Neptuno † Aegaeo*
 IX. 291: *Hanc sine me spem ferre tui: † audentior ibo*
 X. 156: *Externo commissa duci. † Aeneia puppis*
 XI. 480: *Causa malī tanti, † oculos deiecta decoros*
 Ec. II. 24: *Amphion Dircaeus in Actaeo † Aracintho*
 Geo. I. 437:⁴ *Glaūco † et Panopēae* et Inoo Melicertae*

§ 24

⁵ Hiatus is not elsewhere found after a monosyllable ending in a long vowel, except the regular Hiatus after *O* and *A* mentioned in foot-note 1, above.

⁶ There is but one other verse in Vergil, Aen. III. 74, showing double Hiatus (cf. foot-note 3, above). For the spondee in the fifth foot, see § 21.

¹ For the full and Semi-hiatus, see foot-note 3 on § 23.

² With this Hiatus before Greek words may be compared the Diastole before like words, § 13. Other examples are given below, Ec. II. 24; VI. 44; Aen. I. 617; III. 74; IX. 647; X. 156, etc.

³ See foot-note 6 on § 23.

⁴ The only hexameter verse known with Hiatus after a spondaic word. For the accompanying Semi-hiatus, see foot-note 3, § 23.

Aen. I. 16: *Posthabitā coluisse Samo*; † *hic illius arma*
 617: ⁵ *Tune ille Aeneas, quem Dardanio † Anchisae*
 III. 74: ⁵ *Nereidūm matri † et Neptuno † Aegaeo*
 606: *Si pereo, ⁶ † hominum manibus periisse iuvabit*

§ 25 IV. 667: *Lamentis gemituque et femineo¹ † ululatu*
 V. 735: *Concilia Elysiumque colo. † Huc casta Sibylla*
 VII. 178: *Antiqua e caedro, † Italusque ² paterque Sabinus*
 226: *Summovet oceano † et siquem extenta plagarum*
 IX. 477: *Evolat infelix et femineo¹ † ululatu*
 647: ⁵ *Antiquom in Buten (hic Dardanio † Anchisae*
 X. 136: *Inclusum buxo † aut Oricia terebintho*
 141: *Maeonia generose domo, † ubi pinguia culta*
 XII. 31: *Promissam eripi genero, † arma impia sumpsi*
 535: *Ille ruenti Hyllo † animisque immane frementi*

§ 26 After the diphthong *-ae*:

Ec. VII. 53: ¹ *Stant et iuniperi † et castaneae † hirsutae*
 X. 12: *Ulla moram fecere, neque Aoniae ² † Aganippe*
 Geo. I. 221: *Ante tibi Eoae † Atlantides abscondantur ³*

⁵ For the spondee and Hiatus in the fifth foot, cf. Ec. VII. 53, above.

⁶ The Hiatus may be due to the long pause after the thought of death, or to the anapaestic word, see foot-note 1 to § 23.

¹ Hiatus after an anapaestic ending.

² For the quantity of the first syllable of *Italus*, see § 20.

³ See foot-notes 5, § 22, 2 and 5, § 24.

¹ See above, in § 23.

² Hiatus before a Greek word or after anapaestic ending.

³ See the notes on this line in § 21.

Geo. II. 144: *Implevere*; *tenent oleae* † *armentaque laeta*
 IV. 463: *Atque Getae* † *atque Hebrus et Actias Orithyia*⁴
 Aen. VII. 631: *Ardea Crustumerique et turrigerae*⁵ † *antemnae*

SEMI-HIATUS.

Ec. VI. 44: *Clamassent*, *ut litus 'Hylā* † *Hylā'** *omne sonaret*¹ § 27
 III. 79: *Et longum 'formonse, vale vale'** *inquit, 'Iolla'*
 Aen. VI. 507: *Nomen et arma locum servant: tē** *amice, nequivi*
 Ec. VIII. 108: *Credimus? An qui** *amant, ipsi sibi somnia fingunt*
 Geo. I. 281: *Ter sunt conati* † *imponere Peliō** *Ossam*¹
 Ec. II. 65: *Te Corydon, Ō*²* *Alexi: trahit sua quemque voluptas*
 Aen. V. 261: *Victor apū rapidum Simoenta sub Iliō** *alto*
 Geo. I. 437: *Glauco*³ † *et Panopēae*⁴* *et Inoo Melicertae*
 IV. 461: *Implerunt montis; flerunt Rhodopēiae** *arces*
 Aen. III. 211: *Insulae** *Ionio in magno, quas dira Celaeno*

⁴ See the foot-notes on this line in § 21.

⁵ See foot-note 5, § 24; the Hiatus is after the anapaestic ending.

¹ See foot-note 3, § 23.

² Full Hiatus is regular after *O* and *A*; Semi-hiatus is found here only after these interjections. For the short final *-i* in *Alexi*, see A. 348 6; B. 365; G. 707, 4 Ex. 2; H. 581, I. 2.

³ See foot-note 4, § 24.

⁴ As *-ae* is the only diphthong admitting Hiatus, so it only admits Semi-hiatus.

IX. TMESIS.

A. 385; B. 367 7; G. 726; H. 636 V. 3.

§ 28 Circum:

Geo. II. 392: *Et quocumque deus circum caput egit honestum*

Aen. I. 117: *Torquet agens circum, et rapidus vorat aequore vortex*

412: *Et multo nebulae circum dea fudit amictu*

cumque:

Aen. I. 610: *Quae me cumque vocant terrae. Sic fatus amicum*

XII. 203: *Quo res cumque cadent; nec me vis ulla volentem*

hactenus:

Aen. V. 603: *Hac celebrata tenuis sancto certamina patri*

in-:

Aen. IX. 288: *Inque salutatam linquo: nox et tua testis*

X. 794: *Ille pedem referens et inutilis inque ligatus*

inter:

Geo. II. 349: *Inter enim labentur aquae, tenuisque subibit*

366: *Carpendae manibus frondes interque legendae.*

praeter:

Aen. X. 399: *Tum Pallas biugis fugientem Rhoetea praeter*¹

¹ For the quantity of the first syllable of *biugis*, see A. 347 d, N I.; B. 362 4; G. 703 R. 2; H. 576 II. 2. For *Rhoetea*, see § 6, foot-note 5, and § 22, foot-note 8.

septentrio:

Geo. III. 381: *Talis hyperboreo septem subiecta trioni*

super:

Aen. II. 567:² *Iamque adeo super unus eram cum limina Vestae*
VII. 559: *Cede locis: ego, si qua super fortuna laborum est.*

usque:

Aen. V. 384: *Quae finis standi? Quo me decet usque teneri*

² This verse is considered doubtful by Ribbeck and editors generally.

X. HYPERMETRICAL VERSES.

Synapheia: A. 359 *c* R.; B. 367, 6; G. 728; H. 608 I. N. 5.

§ 29 Syllable in *-m*:¹

Geo. I. 295: *Aut dulcis musti Volcano decoquit umorem / Et*
Aen. VII. 160: *Iamque iter emensi turris ac tecta Latinorum / Ardua*

Hypermetrical *-que*:²

Geo. II. 344: *Si non tanta quies iret frigusque caloremque / Inter*
443: *Navigiis pinis, domibus cedrumque cupressosque / Hinc*
III. 242: *Omne adeo genus in terris hominumque ferarumque / Et*
377: *Otia agunt terra congestaque robora totasque / Advolvere*
Aen. I. 332: *Iactemur, doceas; ignari hominumque locorumque / Erramus*
448: *Aerea cui gradibus surgebant limina nexaeque / Aere*
II. 745: *Quem non incusavi amens hominumque deorumque / Aut*
IV. 558: *Omnia Mercurio similis, vocemque coloremque / Et*
629: *Imprecor, arma armis: pugnent ipsique nepotesque / Haec*
V. 422: *Et magnos membrorum artus, magna ossa lacertosque / Exuit*

¹ In the examples the hypermetrical syllable is italicized and followed by a vertical line and the first word of the next verse.

² Vergil is fond of ending verses with the particle *-que*. He joins it to the two closing words fifty-four times (*e. g.*, *... franguntque feruntque* Geo. II. 441). He has it three times in one verse twenty-eight times (*e. g.*, *Una Eurusque Notusque ruunt creberque procellis* Aen. I. 85), and four times in one verse five times (*e. g.*, *Fataque fortunasque virum moresque manusque* Aen. VI. 683).

Aen. V. 753: Robora navigiis, aptant remosque rudentisque / Exigui
 VI. 602: Quo super atra silex iam iam lapsura cadentique / Imminet
 VII. 470: Se satis ambobus Teucrisque venire Latinisque / Haec
 VIII. 228: Ecce furens animis aderat Tirynthius omnemque / Accessum
 IX. 650: Omnia longaevo similis, vocemque coloremque¹ / Et
 X. 781: Sternitur infelix alieno volnere caelumque / Aspicit
 895: Clamore incendunt caelum Troesque Latinique / Advolat
 XI. 609: Substiterat: subito erumpunt clamore furentisque / Exhortantur²

¹ The last words are repeated from Aen. IV. 558, quoted above; see foot-note 2 to § 16.

² Some few other verses, formerly called hypermetrical, are now otherwise explained or emended; for Aen. VII. 237 . . . *precantia* / *Et*, see § 3. In Geo. II. 69, and III. 449, all modern editors alter the ancient text.

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— <i>amōr</i> , diastole	11	<i>domitōr</i> , diastole	11
— <i>ān</i> (— <i>ēn</i>)	22 ⁵	<i>domūs</i> , nom. sing., diastole	14
Archaic forms	16 ²	Double hiatus	23 ⁶
— <i>āries</i> , <i>i</i> consonant	1 ⁴	<i>duō</i> , diastole	15, 15 ¹
— <i>ārietare</i> , <i>i</i> consonant	2 ⁵	— <i>e</i> , for Greek diphthong	21 ⁷
— <i>āt</i> (— <i>ēt</i> , — <i>īt</i>), diastole	12	— <i>ēā</i> (<i>ēā</i> , — <i>ēā</i>) acc. sing.	6, 6 ⁵
— <i>aureā</i> (— <i>eis</i>), synizesis	7	— <i>eādem</i> , synizesis	7
— <i>ausim</i>	16 ³	— <i>ēi</i> (— <i>ei</i>), in nouns in — <i>eus</i>	5, 5 ³
— <i>baltei</i> , synizesis	7	— <i>ēn</i> (— <i>ān</i>), Greek ending	22 ⁵
— <i>būs</i> , diastole	13 ⁴	— <i>eō</i> , synizesis	5, 6
Caesura and diastole	14	— <i>eōdem</i> , synizesis	7
and hiatus	23 ¹	— <i>ēre</i> for <i>ēre</i>	16 ³
— <i>capūt</i> , diastole	15	— <i>erit</i> , diastole	14, 14 ¹
— <i>casūs</i> , nom. sing., diastole	14	— <i>erunt</i> , systole	16, 16 ¹
Changes in text	7 ² , 7 ³ , 15 ¹ , 15 ⁶ , 30 ²	— <i>ēt</i> (— <i>āt</i> , — <i>īt</i>), diastole	12
— <i>circum</i> , tmesis	28	<i>Euryalūs</i> , diastole	14
— <i>circumago</i> , avoided	9 ²	— <i>eus</i> , forms of Greek nouns in,	5 ¹ , 6
— <i>conūbium</i> , <i>i</i> consonant	3 ⁵	— <i>extinxem</i> (— <i>xti</i>)	16 ³
Cretic endings, avoided	7, 17 ³ , 20	— <i>facit</i> , diastole	14
— <i>cumque</i> , tmesis	28	— <i>fatigamūs</i> , diastole	14

REFERENCES ARE TO THE SECTIONS AND NOTES.

<i>faxo</i>	16 ³	— <i>it</i> in <i>erit</i> , diastole	12 ⁹ , 14
<i>ferrei</i> , synizesis	7	<i>iutto</i>	16 ³
<i>fluvius</i> , <i>u</i> consonant	2 ⁷	<i>labōr</i> , diastole	11
<i>fultūs</i> , diastole	13	<i>laevā</i> (nom. sing.), diastole	15, 15 ¹
<i>Gelā</i> , nom. sing.	15, 15 ¹	<i>Lavinium</i> , <i>i</i> consonant	3 ⁵
Genitive, archaic forms	16 ³	Lengthening of short syllables	10-15
<i>gēnua</i> , dissyllable	4	before a Greek word	13
<i>gēnua</i> , trisyllable	4 ¹	before the caesura	14
<i>grave olens</i> , two words	9 ²	before a molossus	13
<i>graviā</i> , diastole	15, 15 ³	connection with hiatus	10 ¹
<i>gravidūs</i> , diastole	13	original quantity	11, 12
Greek names	20, 20 ¹	— <i>quē</i>	10
and diastole	13	unexplained examples	15
and hiatus	23 ¹ , 24 ¹	 — <i>m</i> , always elided	23 ¹
<i>hactenus</i> , tmesis	28	hypermetrical	29
Haplography	15 ¹	<i>misuerunt</i> , systole	16
Hardening, see Diastole.		Mute and liquid	17-19
<i>Harpyiae</i> , trisyllable	3 ⁵	 <i>nemūs</i> , diastole	14
<i>Hebrus</i> , <i>e</i> long in Vergil	21 ⁸	<i>nullūs</i> , diastole	14
Hiatus	23-27	<i>Numitōr</i> , diastole	11
after <i>a</i> and <i>o</i>	23 ¹	 <i>O</i> , not elided	23 ¹
allowable in Vergil	23 ¹	shortened	27 ²
double	23 ⁶	<i>ōbicere</i> , quantity of <i>o</i>	2 ⁶
full and semi-hiatus	23 ³	<i>obruimūr</i> , diastole	14
semi-hiatus	27	<i>ōcreās</i> or <i>ōcreas</i>	7 ⁵ , 22 ²
Hypermetrical verses	29, 30	<i>Oili</i> , for <i>Oilei</i>	5 ³
 <i>i</i> (<i>u</i>) consonantal	1-4	<i>omnia</i> , <i>i</i> consonant	3
— <i>i</i> in Greek words	27 ²	trochee not spondee	3 ²
— <i>i</i> for — <i>ē</i> in abl. sing.	16 ³	<i>oratīs</i> , diastole	15
<i>iactetur</i>	14	<i>Orion</i> , penult long	21 ¹³
— <i>ibat</i> for — <i>iēbat</i>	16 ³	<i>Orithyia</i> , <i>yī</i> diphthong	3 ⁵
— <i>ier</i> , infinitive	16 ³	<i>Orpheus</i> , declension	5 ¹
<i>in-</i> , tmesis	28	 <i>Paeonius</i> , <i>i</i> consonant	3
Infinitive in — <i>ier</i>	16 ³	<i>paries</i> , <i>i</i> consonant	2
<i>ingreditūr</i> , diastole	14	<i>patēr</i> , diastole	11
<i>inter-</i> , tmesis	28	<i>pavōr</i> , diastole	11
<i>invalidūs</i> , diastole	13, 13 ³	<i>pectoribūs</i> , diastole	13, 13 ¹
<i>Iovīs</i> , diastole	14	<i>petit</i> , diastole	13, 13 ³
— <i>it</i> (— <i>āt</i> , — <i>ēt</i>), diastole	12		

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<i>Pleiadās</i> diastole	13	<i>stetērunt</i> , systole	16
<i>praeter</i> , tmesis	28	<i>super</i> , tmesis	28
<i>precantia</i> , <i>i</i> consonant	3	<i>supér</i> , diastole	15, 15 ⁶
<i>procūl</i> , diastole	15	Synaeresis	11
<i>profugūs</i> , diastole	13	Synapheia, see Hypermetrical Verses.	
<i>proinde</i> , synizesis	8 ¹	Synizesis	5, 9
Pronouns, archaic forms	16 ³	second vowel long	65
Proper names, quantities	20	Greek words in <i>-eus</i>	5, 6
<i>puer</i> , diastole	14	Internal elision	9
<i>pulvīs</i> , diastole	11, 11 ¹	Latin creticas (—u—)	7
Quantity, see Diastole, Systole.		Miscellaneous words	8
—ān (—ēn)	22 ⁵	Systole	16
—ēs, plural	21 ³	<i>taenīs</i> , for <i>taenīs</i>	7 ³
—ē in Greek words	27 ²	<i>tenuīs</i> , <i>u</i> consonant	4
—ōbicere	26	<i>tēnūs</i> , trisyllable	4 ³
—que, hypermetrical	29, 30	—tīs, diastole	15
repeated in same verse	29 ²	Tmesis	28
—quē, diastole	10, 10 ¹	<i>traxe</i>	16 ³
—quis for <i>quibus</i>	16 ³	Tribrachs scanned anapaests	13, 13 ⁴
réicere, quantity	8	<i>U</i> , always elided	4
Repeated verses	16 ²	consonant	23 ¹
<i>sanguīs</i>	11, 11 ⁶	—ū, for —uī, dative	16 ³
<i>scīo</i> , <i>scīo</i>	8, 8 ⁴	—um for —ium, —orūm, —uum	7 ¹ , 16 ³
sem— for <i>semi-</i> in compounds	9 ¹	—ūr (ūs), diastole	12 ⁹ , 14
<i>semianimīs</i>	9	—ūs, <i>o</i> stems, diastole	13 ²
Semi-hiatus	27	verbs, diastole	12 ⁹ , 14
and full hiatus	23 ³	—usque, tmesis	28
<i>semihomo</i>	9	Verses, hypermetrical	28, 29
<i>semiustus</i>	9	repeated	16 ²
<i>senīt</i> , diastole	14	spondaic	21, 22
<i>septentriō</i> , tmesis	28	of four words	21 ¹⁴
Short syllables lengthened, see Diastole.		of six spondees	22, 22 ²
Shortening of long syllables, see Systole.		<i>vixet</i>	16 ³
Spondaic verses	21, 22	<i>yi</i> , for Greek diphthong	3 ⁵
general principles	21 ¹		
<i>stelio</i> , <i>i</i> consonant	3, 3 ¹		